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NEW ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS DISTRIBUTE POWER IN CHINA

[Summary: A modern electric power plant began distributing power in the Northeast Administrative Area on 3 March 1953. This plant can supply from 6,000 to 7,000 kilowatts and create annually 584 billion yuan in wealth. Soviet technicians assisted in the construction of the Urumchi and Cheng-chou electric power plants. The Cheng-chou plant enabled the basic industries of the Central-South China Administrative Area to exceed their 1953 quota. The value of all electric power production work in China increased 140 percent during 1953 as compared with 1952.

The Lung-ch'i Hydroelectric Power Plant in Szechwan Province began distributing electric power on 7 January 1954.]

NEW ELECTRIC POWER PLANT IN NORTHEAST-- Tsinan, Ta-chung Jih-pao, 11 Apr 53

The No 0170 Electric Power Plant began distributing electric power in the Northeast Administrative Area on 3 March 1953. Each year this plant can create 584 billion yuan in wealth. Foreign equipment in this plant totaled more than 27,000 items and weighed 2,000 tons. One thousand tons of equipment was processed in China. Two thousand five hundred cubic meters of cement was poured. This power plant will supply 6,000 to 7,000 kilowatts which will maintain the lights of a city of 1,500,000 population.

This is the newest automatic plant in China. Its fuel consumption is automatically regulated by the load. The distributing point is 100 meters from the generator. If the generator has a defect it can be noticed immediately at the distributing point. Safety devices in this plant stop the machinery immediately in the event of an accident.

CHENG-CHOU AND URUMCHI PLANTS COMPLETED -- Tientsin, Ta Kung Pao, 6 Nov 53

Soviet technical and material assistance enabled two electric power plants to be completed in October 1953 at Cheng-chou, Honan Province; and Urumchi, Sinkiang Province.

The Urumchi plant was completed one month ahead of schedule. Soviet Technician Yevnov installed and connected the generators and steam turbines. The standard clearance for this connection has been 10 ssu [one tenth of a hair], but Yevnov reduced the clearance to 2 ssu. The 5-millimeter generator vibration allowance was reduced to 2 millimeters.

Construction began on the Soviet-equipped Cheng-chou plant in December 1952. The 20 Soviet technicians who assisted in its construction are now helping operate the plant. In one month these specialists helped make more than 400 new tools and one ash remover. Organized study groups made it possible for the plant to be completed ahead of schedule.

CHENG-CHOU POWER PLANT -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 14 Jan 54

The new Cheng-chou electric power plant has tripled the amount of electric power available to the area. It has enabled the iron, steel, coal, electric power, and metals industries of the Central-South China Administration Area to surpass their 1953 quotas.

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ELECTRIC POWER IN ANHWEI PROVINCE -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 29 Jan 54

Electric power production in Anhwei Province has exceeded its quota and should help meet the increasing demands of industrial and ultimate consumers. Electric power available in Anhwei Province in 1953 increased from 18 to 83 percent over 1952. Moreover, fuel consumption was reduced 10 percent. The over-all value of electric power production work in China increased 140 percent during 1953 as compared with 1952. Loss of electric power in the transmission lines has been reduced from 50 percent before the liberation to 10 percent between January and November 1953.

LUNG-CH'I HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 24 Jan 54

The Lung-ch'i Hydroelectric Power Plant is on the middle Lung-ch'i River in Chang-shou Hsien in Szechwan Province. This plant began distributing electric power on 7 January 1954. Its turbines and generators were built in China. Only the special instruments are of Soviet manufacture. The steel plates and steel beams came from Chungking.

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